Description of property

Bergen county.

Dock lot No.40, in the city
of Newark, 30 feet front

67,

LANDS IN NEW JERSEY-Continued.

do do do do do do do do

When

1833.

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

THREE DOLLARS a year; or Two Dollars for the first regular session of each Congress; and ONE Dollar for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

MEXICAN DOCUMENTS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATUNE.

It has been mentioned that Senor PACHECO was appointed Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs early The name of this gentleman has long been connected with the politics of the country, and Mexican papers before us declare him to be a man of ability and of unquestionable patriotism. Considerable importance must attach to the views now entertained by PACHECO, as he is the organ of SANTA Anna's Government with foreign nations. Upon entering office he addressed to the Governors of the States a circular expressive of his views of public affairs. The document does not appear to us to be written in the best taste, being extremely egotistical, nor to evince great ability; and we should not translate it but for the fact that it may safely be deemed the latest and best exponent of Santa Anna's views which we have. It abounds with fulsome panegy-ric of the President of Mexico; but we must presume, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, that it speaks the sentiments of Santa Anua and his administration :

Circular to the Governors of the States.

MEXICO, JULY 7, 1847. SIR: The nomination which his excellency the Preside Six: The nomination which his excellency the President has been pleased to make of the undersigned to the portfolio of the first secretaryship, in which post he tenders to your Excellency his services both to aid in promoting the happiness of this State and to yourself individually, is a confirmation in every respect of the programme which has been proclaimed by every act of his administration. Drawn from the bosom of Congress, where he has constantly advocated and voted for tenance of the war until a glorious peace should be obtained; an influential actor in the glorious movement of August, which had for its object to restore to the nation its institutions, and to wash out the stain inflicted upon it by a general who abandoned the cause of our nationality; an original supporter of the federative system, and well known as the author of various writings published by him as a private citizen; ever the exponent of ideas of liberty and order—the nt has thought favorably of his capacity to express his orders based on these views.

One of the weapons which is always employed in wars of vasion—especially when waged as is this upon Mexico. without a noble aim nor from a just motive—is to sow dissenple, however weak it may be, that is not strong and invinci ple, however weak it may be, that is not united; ble when united. Unfortunately, our people is not united; and in good earnest this infernal policy has here found opportunity to show its efficacy. It had almost succeeded, and it would have completely succeeded, had it not been resisted by a few—so far as to deliver over, bound hand and foot, the chief of the nation into the power of its enemies, accused of waged war in the name and for the service of the nation. Is this country destined to present to the world these examples of conduct towards its chiefs? Iturbide! Guerrero! now Must this nation shelter within its bosom mer who are forever to bring upon it the imputation of artifice, perfidy, and ingratitude? It cannot be that this nation should more or less devoted to her own dignity than any other and if an immense majority of her people are patriots, who would prefer death to the dishonor of the country of their birth, there are not wanting, as in every other nation, indivi-duals who, either cowards or traitors, favor directly or indi-

With a view to gain a shameful individual security, they have aimed to disarm Santa Anna by imputing to him designs the most improbable. The more absurd these pretences the more popular are they. The antecedents of his whole-life, the glory of his name, indissolubly associated with the history of this war, and the position he has occupied in the battles he has fought in person—all these are here, with which a reasonable man should be satisfied. Then consider the guerrillas of the State of Vera Cruz; many of these were early organized by this same Gen. Santa Anna, were formed from the servants upon his haciendas, and paid from his own purse; and one of these is the leader who has most molested the enemy. But party fear, rancor, and egotism do not reaute to the President an understand ing with the enemy, and plans and preparations for making peace; whilst the President, listening only to the dictates of his heart, and the wishes of the Legislatures and Governors of the States, will be the first to encounter the enemy at the head of those who will share the honor, as he has at La Angostura and Cerro Gordo, and he again to lose her independence by the dissensions of her sons, the destiny of Gen. Santa Anna is also fixed. Like another Guatimozin, he will be the last Mexican who may fight for ntry; and, should his evil star so far prevail that he survive the combat, like that hero he will be able to exclaim, "Kill me, if you would enjoy in peace your conquest. A man like me can only be followed by Mexicans when he raises to their view the standard of honor, and he may disturb your

mined to sustain at all hazards the established system and the will of the nation, expecting that their excellencies, the Governors of the States, by their zealous co-operation with him, will prove in this crisis—the greatest which can ever befall a nation—that the Federal system is that best calculated for the great end proposed by all systems—that it may stand up with all the elements of its strength around it, and be united as one man in the defence of its independence and dignity.

The secondary measures of the Administration to consum

mate these purposes will be dictated by the law, and in a spirit eminently democratic. Individual guaranties will be re-spected so far as the forms of law do not disarm the Govern-ment in the presence of the enemy, and in making use of the powers with which the national representation has invested it, the Executive will confine itself strictly and religiously to the

Such are the principles by which his excellency, the Provisional President, aims to justify the confidence of his country and the hopes of those enlightened nations friendly to her; such are the principle. such are the principles he has expressed to the undersigned in conferring on him the highest honor a Mexican can receive, by associating the undersigned with himself in this work in the hour of danger; and such, too, are the views with which the undersigned has entered the Ministry, relying henceforth upon the efficient co-operation of your Excellency and the State you so worthily govern; which co-operation

All which, by order of his Excellency, I have the honor to communicate, offering for myself the assurance of my distin-guished consideration.

By the foregoing circular it appears that the Administration in Mexico, like our own, is bound to the prosecution of the war until a glorious peace shall be obtained—hasta obtener una paz gloriosa. From the yet more interesting document we subjoin, it will appear that SANTA ANNA has long ago contemplated the probability that the fate of arms may compel him to withdraw from the capital, and that he is already prepared for that emergency.

Circular to the Governors of States. MEXICO, JULY 17, 1847.

Excellent Sin: As you are, the papers which arrive at Vera Cruz transmitted by the packets do not reach the capital. So far as can be judged by the correspondence which has arrived this day, the opinion of civilized people is generally favorable to the side of Mexico in the war of defence against cause? The opinion is equally general that the United States cannot triumph, except by relying upon the internal dissensions of our Republic. Governments and people express unanimous wishes to see us united and strong, in order that we may chastise that abuse of circumstances which an enemy takes who thinks all the advantages are on his side. The documents which are to-day published in the Diario Oficial are a proof that these opinions are entertained by foreign

her Britannic Majesty, loyal to its friendly relations with our Republic, has engaged not to recognise any revolutionary Government which may ostensibly be set up in the Republic, but only that legitimately established, wherever its residence

destinies and for their character among civilized nations, that they redouble their efforts and contribute all the resources dence and true federation among their patriotic inhabitants, so as to confer credit on the system by which we are governed, even in the midst of a crisis such as will probably never again

ion. God and Liberty! The following is the first document alluded to in the abo ircular. It will not fail to arrest genera attention :

The undersigned, her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor of acknowledging the recept of the communication dated the 26th instant, of Sr. Mora, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, relative to the existing state of affairs between Mexica and the United States; and in regard to the contemplated abandonment of the Mexican capital by the Executive, to which Sr. Mora refers in his letter, the undersigned has the honor of assuring Sr. Mora that the English Minister accredited to the Mexican Government will cansider it his duty to follow the Government, and maintain his relations with it, in whatever part of the Mexican territory said Government may fix its residence.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration, PALMERSTON.

To Sr. D. Joaquin Mora, Minister of Mexican Republic.

The next document alluded to is a letter published in the Charleston Courier. As it is very short, and shows the apprehensions entertained by the Mexicans, we republish it :

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23, 1847. The Government has taken a very important and decided the in regard to the Mexican war, and one that promises, if ot a conclusion of the war, at least to change the character, ontest to an end.

council, determined to establish a form of Government de facto in Mexico, and make with it a treaty of peace, and guaanty the security of that Government. Instructions to this effect have been sent to Gen. Scott,

ossibly aware of our intentions already.

There is no doubt that a most formidable peace party has

arisen in Mexico, and that some of its members have been in ommunication with Gen. Scott. As soon as Gen. Scott shall arrive in the city of Mexico, the peace party will form a Government de facto, under the guaranty of Gen. Scott. Our armies must, of course, remain in Mexico till the treaty

The mass of the Mexican people are not expected to concur n the treaty, because many of their leaders will oppose it. A civil war will arise, and the new Government and its

The next document is a letter from some Mexican Official, hose name is not given, to the Secretary of State, enclosing another letter, and asking what reply he shall make to it. The enclosed letter purports to be from a foreigner, who offers his services, with those of fifty men, to join the Mexican guerrillas. It intimates that the writer's only daughter is married to a Mexican, and professes great enthusiasm for the cause of the "oppressed nation." We do not consider it worth trans-

Mexican Congress has decided that it had not the Congress is obstinately silent; no quorum can be obtained, power to entertain the communication of Mr. Bu- for which the official editor lashes the delinquent members, cation had accordingly been referred back to the other course to be pursued, the Executive will follow that Executive, as alone possessing the constitutional which leads to glory and the national vindication." power to direct diplomatic negotiations and conclude which are not without interest. The essential part of the Report is as follows:

"The 110th article of the Constitution places among the owers of the Executive authority of the Union that of directing diplomatic negotiations and concluding treaties of peace, friendship, alliance, truce, federation, armed neutrality, commerce, and every other kind whatsoever; but it says that to grant or to reissue the ratification of any one of these the approbation of the General Congress must first be obtained. The Executive power is also exclusive, according to the fifteenth agents of foreign Powers.

"These articles prove, in a manner incontrovertible, that, your constitutional laws, as among other civilized nations, the direction of foreign relations is entrusted exclusively to the Executive; but without conferring on it the power to conclude any thing definitely, or to bind the nation to any thing ithout the consent of the legislative body. The same federal Constitution places among the powers of Congress that o approving treaties of peace, of alliance, of friendship, of fede ration, of armed neutrality, and every other kind whatsoever, which the President of the United [Mexican] States may conlude with foreign Powers."

" From all this we come to the conclusion that Congres does not possess the power to entertain, and cannot rightfully entertain, the communication which the Government of the United States has transmitted with a view to entering into negotiations for peace, and offering to name a Minister

this purpose.

"Congress, as the faithful representatives of the wishes of the people—who have been outraged by the most unjust of all aggressions, and are determined not to consent that an ignothis continent, terminating at the same time our political exis-tence in a manner which would not even entitle us to the com-

for well-founded alarm; nor, in fine; is it possible that Congress should itself discharge this duty. The management of diplomatic negotiations demands such reserve, so much discussion, an activity so well-timed, a system of designs so well that the discussion of sion, an activity so well-timed, a system of designs so well prosecuted, that it would be impossible to carry them on with certainty, if their management were entrusted to a numerous body. The policy of all nations confirms this truth, and there is no doubt that Congress itself renounced the power of negotiation when, in amending our original constitutional compact, it determined that there should be no alteration in the provi-

ns we have cited, and left them to stand as they were. possesses no authority to consummate any arrangement which shall be binding upon the Republic; and Congress very well knows that the Executive, even in the exercise of its constitutional exclusive faculties, under a representative system finds itself constrained to pursue such a course as may be designated by public opinion and the legislative body."

The Report concludes with a recommendation that a copy ereof, together with the despatch of Mr. BUCHANAN, be turned to the Government, " because in the present situaion of the affair it comes within its cognizance, with the re-Committee were sustained by a decisive vote of Congress.

This took place on the 13th of July. On the 16th, the ecretary for Foreign Relations sent to Congress a new com-Secretary for Foreign Relations sent to Congress a new communication, in which the Secretary says that if that body is unwilling to assume the responsibility of answering Mr. Buchanan's despatch, neither is Santa Anna desirous of taking it upon his shoulders. He says, in the first place, that there it upon his shoulders. He says, in the first place, that there is a doubt as to the construction of the law, and that this should be cleared up. The Government did not consult Con-

of the enemy, and in another the multiplied solicitations to our seems in foreign countries to be allowed to come and take part in the war in favor of our just cause. The Provisional President of the preside required that some reply should be given to Mr. Buchanan's letter; it was the business of the Executive to make that reply, but he desired to make such a reply as should express

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at soon, for the purphase of the interest of the United States, at law dent desires me to communicate all this to your Excellency, that in like manner you may communicate it to the worthy people over whom you preside; and he desires to conjure the people through me in the name of the country, for their future destines and for their character among civilized nations, that the views of Congress. It was more urgent upon Congress and in equity, of the property hereinafter described, upon the express their views. as, by the law of the 20th of April last, it was expressly declared that peace should not be made LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUwith the United States. The Government is thus placed in a position where it cannot act. These points the Secretary dwells upon at length. He then goes on to say that the Executive is not ignorant of the wishes of the nation, nor can the nation be in doubt as to those of the Executive. That even in the moment of his defeat (alluding to Cerro Gordo) Santa Anna's sole thought was how to save the capital, and that in the course of a single month, as if by enchantment, he had aroused public spirit and raised forces sufficient for its defence. But, continues the report, that is not the question; the question is, shall the Executive listen, or not, to the American representative. Nor can the question be evaded by saying that Congress is not an advisory body; for it has been tinually acting in that capacity since it terminated its labors Some may say to themselves, ' what the Government wants s that we should relieve it from its embarrassments.' True, gentlemen, that is precisely the case. The Government knows what its powers are, and as to them it has no occasion to consult Congress. It knows, too, its duties; but, notwithstanding that Congress and the inhabitants of the capital, the nation, and the whole world are witnesses of the manner in which he has discharged those duties, yet the chief of the Executive is the object of the most absurd suppositions on the part of some of his countrymen, and even of public func-

ionaries. This has extended so far that the cry for war has been raised and an effort made to inspire distrust of the General, the President," &c. In conclusion, the Secretary says that the Government is prepared for the war, and to push it forward to the extent of its means; that it is confident of a triumphant desence of the capital, but that the future God only can determine. The Executive insists that Congress should make an express declaration whether it is the will of the nation that the Government shall not listen to any kind of proposition made on the part of the United States. So far as known Congress had made no reply to this, nor had they acted upon it at all. The Boletin at Jalapa, of the through various channels. The first messenger, Col. Sour, was cut off with his message. The Mexican Government is

to the last day of July, and they republish one article from it, which is important as showing the views of the Government. It is a professed resume of a series of articles, the conclusions of which are but a reiteration of the views of the Secretary. The official editor holds that war is not the normal state of nations; that in the due course of time peace must be concluded on some basis between the United States and Mexico; but that in his opinion this can never be done until Mexican arms have been victorious, and he expressly counsels that when they have won a victory they should then tender the olive branch-never before. But the President, for his own protection, desires an expression of the will of the nation as to listening to American overtures. Congress can alone express that will; the President promises to abide by it. His duties are two fold-as a soldier and a civil magistrate. If Congress and the nation wish war, and nothing but war, as a soldier he will obey, and every thing is prepared for defence. If they wish him to listen to the Americans, as the first magistrate of the nation he is prepared to hear the expression of their will and to heed it. Let Congress, as the representatives of the people, declare their wishes; he is deter-Our readers have already been informed that the mined to comply with them, whatever they may be. But CHANAN, which was sent to the Mexican Govern- He concludes : "The Government feels and knows its duties, ment through Mr. Trist; and that the communi- and while those whose province it is do not mark out any

The inference would seem to be very obvious (the Picayune reaties. The New Orleans Picayune has recently remarks) that Santa Anna is extremely solicitous to have the given the Report of the Mexican Committee on whole power of peace or war placed in his hands, and especi-Foreign Relations which preceded this decision, and ally that Congress should repeal the law declaring it treason a statement of some other matters connected with to talk of peace. He is so urgent on this head that we do not his intentions. They believe, many of them, that he is at

The annexed notice from the Albany Evening

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HENRY SMITH .- When it was anunced the other day that "Quartermaster SMITH" had died of the vomito at Vera Cruz, we did not know that Captain HENRY SMITH, an old and cherished friend, was the person thus consigned, with two cold lines, to his final rest! There were few officers of the army more universally respected than HENRY SMITH. He was distinguished above most men for talents and humor. And he was equally distinguished for ability and fidelity with which he discharged his public duties. He was extensively known and greatly esteemed in this State and in Michigan.

HENRY SMITH was a native of Stillwater, Saratoga county. In 1812 he was our fellow apprentice in the printing office of Messrs. Seward & Williams, at Utica. The war with England was kindling fires in every patriotic bosom. Henry was too young (as well as too slight in stature) to be received as a recruit; but, burning with a desire to serve his country, after various consultations with his confidant, he determined to start on foot (in December, we believe) for Albany, and minious treaty should secure to our neighbors the possession of the territory usurped by them, and with it the dominion of through his uncle, Moses Smith, who then kept a hotel on the passion of other people—has uniformly opposed every thing which should seem to open the way for a peace which would at this day be every way ignominious, and it has exercised the most jealous care and precaution to prevent even the remotest danger of such a disaster. corner of Orange and North Market streets, applied to Govern- 109 danger of such a disaster.

"The committee participates in these feelings, and would only observe that this constitutional power conferred upon the Executive cannot be assailed by us, nor does it afford occasion

The present war found Captain Smith a private citizen, residing with his family at Monroe, Michigan. As soon, however, as his country required his services he applied for a position. One below his merit was offered and accepted. And now a gallant soldier and an estimable citizen, who for thirtyfive years alternately graced the army and adorned society, "On the other hand, in perfect consistency with these pro-risions, the Executive can conclude nothing definitely; it

> "PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 14. "Major Smith, Quartermaster, died at Vera Cruz on the

Tenn.) Register, writing from Sullivan county, says: "On 138 Thursday last, John Van Hoozen, of this county, who is 139 one hundred and fourteen years old, went one and a half miles to the place of holding the election and voted the full Whig strictions which are established by the fundamental code of the Republic;" and the views and recommendation of the volution and is a Whig now.

chances of war compel the Government to ment you will perceive the hopes and plans.

The devertment and not consult Conpublished, there are in the United States—Regular Baptist churches, 7,883; ordained ministers, 6,751; licensed preachest, 1,065; communicants, 655,536; colleges, 14; theological consult Conpublished, there are in the United States—Regular Baptist churches, 7,883; ordained ministers, 6,751; licensed preachest, 1,065; communicants, 655,536; colleges, 14; theological consult Conpublished, there are in the United States—Regular Baptist churches, 7,883; ordained ministers, 6,751; licensed preachest, 1,065; communicants, 655,536; colleges, 14; theological consult Conpublished, there are in the United States—Regular Baptist churches, 7,883; ordained ministers, 6,751; licensed preachest, 1,065; communicants, 655,536; colleges, 14; theological consultations—there was no doubt about that it but the Exception of the consultation of the consultati

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Description of pro-

Schuylkill county. ot No 52, in town of Pottsville, (Patterson's plan,) 60 feet by 244 feet 6 inches. Lot No. 54, do 56, do 58, do do 302 do 304 305 do not stated. do ot called block No. 3, in Minersville, 150 ft. by 100. Lot No. -, in borough of LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND 'Maryland and N. York Iron and Coal Company, located in Alleghany county, Maryland, conveyed to William Young in trust for the United States. The shares are of the nominal value of \$100 each, and are uninlso, 720 shares of stock in the same company, con-veyed in like manner. These shares are of the same nominal value, but have been hypothecated for loans obtained by the company in England, and the United States hold only the residu 1816. Burlington county. 203 July 16 Nathan B. Haswell, LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. 1831 acres and 70 rods, LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Tract of land containi about 2,000 acres. Swartwout, Lot No. —, in 17th ward, 371 feet by 188 feet. about 1.675 acres. Lot No. 777, in 12th ward,

1839. 206 do Kenawha count 207 do 313 do do do do do do do do do Lot No. 778, 208 do 209 do 210 do 211 do 212 do about 200 scres. do 779, do do do do 825. 314 do do 1196, 80 acres. do 1197, Alexandria county 214 do 215 do do 1199, do 1200, 216 de 217 do do do town of Alexandria, viz 315 do do 1205, do 1206, Lot No. 21, on Queen st., (plat E,) 30 feet by 67. 218 316 do 219 Lot No. 4, on Wash 220 st., (plat A,) 77 ft. by 116. do 1129. do do do do do 317 do Lot No. 28, on Commerce st., (plat F,) 25 ft. by 90. do 1154, do 1156, 318 do 15, on Oronoco st., (plat C,) 34 feet by 120. Lot No. 17, on Water st., (plat C,) 25 feet by 123 224 do 225 do 1157, 319 do 109 in lat ward. contents not stated. do 226 do feet 6 inches. Lot No. 18, on Water st., Lot No. -, in 17th ward, 320 contents not stated. do do do (plat D,) 27 feet by 123 feet 5 inches. Lot No. 26, on Commerce 227 do -, 228 do 321 do -, do 776, in 12th ward st., (plat F,) 25 ft. by 66. Individed half of rent charge 230 Nov.20 contents not stated of \$24 per annum, lot No. 10, plat B. 231 do Lot No. 780, do do do do do do do do do 232 do do 323 Ap'l 15 Trustees of Bank ot on Cameron and Fair 826, Alexandria. 234 do 235 do fax streets, in town of Alexandria : being old do do 1201. 236 do banking-house. do 1202, 237 do 238 do do 1204, do do do do 1839 Hampshire county. do 1128. One-eighth and one-tenth parts of sundry tracts of land, conveyed by Maxcy 239 do do 1130, 240 do do 1132, do 1155, -, in 17th ward. 242 do do do do contents not stated. 243 do

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do —, do —, do City of Troy.

and Thruston to Bradley Clarke, Falls, and Swartwout, August 5, 1837, and by the Marshal of Western District of Virginia, to the U. States, 27th May, 1839; deed recorded in Hampshire county, the interest of Swart-LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. Hudson river, 50 feet front and rear.

-, (opposite the 50 ft. front and rear.	No.		Tracts of land conveyed, quantity, &c.						
y of Brooklyn. —, on 14th street, is not stated. —, do —, do	Advertisement	When acquired	Description, &c.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.		
OF N. JERSEY.	4	3		Se	H	2	×		
gen county. I land in Bergen p, containing 333	325	1839. Sept. 30	Attala county. Gordon D. Boyd, former owner. El nwi		15		79.		
lo. 7.03 acres.	326	do	Sej		14		156.		
est Hoboken, con-	327	do	Sw!		13	7	164.		
0.70 acres.	328	do.	Wine!		14	7	71.		
township of Lodi,	329	do	Si sel		14	I			
ng 410 acres.	330	do	Ne!		14	75	241.		
ehawken township,	331	do	Si of swi	5	14	75			
ng 19 acres.	332	do	Nwi	8	14	75	241.		
sex county.	333	do	Net .	7	14n	7 e	160.		
No. 1, in the city	334	do	Swi & el nwi	7	14	7	240.		
rark, 30 feet front	335	do	Ej sei	11	14	77	219.		
	336	do	Sw ¹	12	14	75	419.		
No. 2, do do	337	do	Ei nwi & nwi of nwi ?	30	14	7	320		
3, do do	338	do	& nwt of set & swt 5	00			4-2-10-26		
4, do do	339	do	Nw!	31		7	161.		
5, do do	340	do	Nw‡	26	175 E-50 C	7	160.		
6, do do	341	do	Winei & nwi	24		5.2	285.		
7, do do	342	do	Ni swi	24		75	BESSIA		
8, do do	344	do	Et nwt & net of net		15	7	120.		
9, do do	245	do	Ej swi	32	15	22	161		